

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 2

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 20, Largo da Carioca. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Eustoga. Telephone 1350.

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for 1895 are requested to do so without delay.
Rio de Janeiro, December 1894.

F. H. CARPENTER.

Supt.

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No. 11 A Rua dos Araújos, Fabrica das Chitas.
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From the Ceylon Observer, Nov. 10th, 1894.

TEA versus COFFEE PLANTING IN
CEYLON.

A correspondent who writes us that he has read
with interest our former article on the relative
healthiness of the pursuits of tea and coffee
planting in Ceylon, remarks that we have ig-
nored one great advantage of the credit of our
present chief industry. We go to which
he refers is entirely of a financial character;
but there can be no doubt, that the lightening
of "financial worries," as our friend terms them,
has an immense deal to do with the healthiness
of those exposed to them. What were the fi-
nancial conditions in the past, from which the
planter of the present day is, fortunately, free?
Coffee was an annual crop only, save in a few
exceptional cases. It resulted that the expenditure
on cultivation could only be recouped after a
long period. All the money that had to be laid
out upon this had to be found in advance, and
we all know how seriously this burden told
upon the resources of the tea planters. It
was almost the invariable rule that money had
to be obtained either from the banks or the
agencies. The former adopted the practice of
making advances against crops; but certainly
did not find the system work altogether satis-
factorily for themselves, and had to adopt
very stringent conditions to guard as far as
possible against loss. The stringency of these
caused many planters to prefer resort to the
several large agency houses. Once in their grip,
however, the coffee planter often found that his
independence was comparatively gone. The
agencies insisted, as one of the conditions under
which they made advances, that the curing of
the crops should be placed in their hands, as
well as all matters connected with their shipment.
Not content with this, they further frequently
claimed to supply all the necessities required
on the estates. Rice, tools, gunny bags, and a
hundred other items had to be procured solely
through this agency. In those days, in fact, the
agent, and not the planter, was the principal.
It was probably the case that from the com-
mencement of this labour in the receipts of pay-
ment for its fruits, some fifteen months, or even
more, had to elapse.

How different are the circumstances of our
tea planters! They are forwarding, and receiv-
ing payment for their crops every month or
even at shorter intervals. The labour for pluck-
ing and preparing is paid for probably within
two months of incurring the cost of it. There is
little or no need, therefore, to have recourse to
borrowing, with all its worrying and generally
hampering results. None but those who were
well-acquainted with, and probably suffered from,
the evils of former days, can adequately realize
how blessed is our present generation of planters
in their almost total freedom from troubles of
the class we have mentioned. That the relief
thus caused must contribute to the maintenance
of cheerful spirits and good health is a fact that
may, therefore, justifiably be placed to the credit
of tea planting in comparison with coffee planting.

In view of the possibilities of Paraguay as a
wheat growing region, great interest was attached
to the experiment in that direction made on the
New Australia settlement, where a couple of
hundred acres of land were put under this crop
as a test. Mr. Macnamara writes to our ancient
contemporary that the result was far from satis-
factory, and the loss of the anticipated cereal crop
must be a severe blow to the hopes of the
colonists. Referring to this experiment, a resident
of Villa Rica writes under date of November 28th:
—"Out at the New Australia settlement the wheat
crop has been a complete failure. They reaped
it, but they say they will not thresh it. It grew
splendid straw but formed no grain. I saw a
sample of it. The grains are shrivelled little
things, no bigger than a pin's head."—Sports and
Pastime.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freight and charges, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 8th, 1895.

In urging the need of international regulations for the enforcement of quarantines against persons and property, we assume that the relations now subsisting between commercial nations establish the existence of rights in such intercourse which can not be disregarded without incurring a corresponding penalty. These rights are already recognized in ordinary commercial intercourse and in the more complicated relationships, partly arising from commerce, which have sprung from travel and residence in a foreign country. The foreigner is no longer a man without a country and protector. If he is deprived of his liberty without cause, or if his property is seized under conditions which indicate exceptional treatment, he is entitled to appeal to the representative of his country for protection. It has been a slow growth, but little by little have come into existence a collection of precedents, conventions, and agreements which form what is generally called international law. Some of its principles have been established by treaty, others deduced from precedents. In general they serve to better protect men residing or travelling in foreign countries, as well as to define the relations between governments. It is therefore wholly within the line of progress which the civilized world has been following, to undertake the regulation of a practice which is always a serious obstacle to commerce, and which involves risks and losses in life and property. It can be said that quarantines are impartially executed, falling alike on the native and the foreigner, yet their enforcement is generally directed against the foreigner, and their burdens generally fall upon his shoulders. They are generally enforced on the seaboard, and against shipping arrivals of all nationalities. This being the case, they properly fall within the scope of international regulations and should be governed by some common agreement, so that third parties may not be compelled to suffer through the rivalries and misunderstandings of nations who seek to injure each other by the imposition of unjust quarantines. If this right be conceded of exercising protection over the lives and property of citizens in a foreign country, when unjustly assailed, then this right should be extended to his protection when arbitrarily held in quarantine, and when his business is prejudiced, or property destroyed, through expulsion, delays, disinfection, and all other arbitrary measures designed to protect a country from some exterior pestilence. Whether the danger is real, or imaginary, the principle of responsibility is the same. If the danger is real, then the community benefits from such measures, and should therefore bear the costs. Should these costs be distributed throughout a whole community, the burden will fall lightly upon each one of its mem-

bers. Under existing practices they are arbitrarily forced upon the victims themselves. If, however, the danger is imaginary, then the government at fault is under the greater obligation to bear all the costs, and to indemnify the victims of its ill-judged action for the treatment accorded them. We deny the right of any government to inflict penalties and losses without incurring responsibility for miscarriage of justice. A government should be just as amenable to the law, as is the lowest citizen, and it should be held just as rigidly to an account for its acts.

In establishing general regulations for the imposition and administration of quarantines, the following points should be considered as essential: 1st, uniformity of system; 2nd, skilled superintendence; 3rd, obligatory compliance with established sanitary requirements by all lazarettos; 4th, full responsibility of the government imposing quarantine for all losses, damages and personal injuries arising from quarantine and disinfection; 5th, complete exemption of persons and goods quarantined and disinfected from all costs and charges on same, the government imposing the quarantine being liable for all the expenses incurred; 6th, liability of the government imposing quarantine for all damages suffered by steamers and sailing vessels on account of quarantines of which they have not been duly advised; 7th, the combination of neighboring countries in the imposition of quarantines so that these may not be duplicated, or rendered unnecessarily severe. There are, of course, other requirements equally necessary, but the foregoing will serve to illustrate the general plan which, in our opinion, should be adopted. As long as quarantines can be imposed for the benefit of officials and contractors, abuses will surely prevail, and for this reason, as well as in the interests of abstract justice, the persons and merchandise subjected to quarantine should be released from every charge. It would, in our opinion, be good policy to leave the superintendence of lazarettos to the steamship companies, who would surely find it to their interests to administer them efficiently and economically. Of the general plan outlined above, the first three requirements would probably be accepted without question. No one will contest the advantage of having one uniform system, so that the shipmaster and traveller may know exactly what is expected. Some of the details, however, might not be so readily accepted, for it should be insisted that the health inspectors should be men of experience and sound judgment, instead of the striplings who cause so much mischief at the River Plate. An international system should also provide for a general board of health, with authority to annul the decrees of any local board. Of skilled superintendence we have already spoken. As it is designed to secure the comfort of the traveller, and to instil order, economy and efficiency into a service so notoriously bad in every respect, no one will contest its desirability. Of the third, everyone will agree to the principle, but few will know how to carry it into effect. Something can be established, however, in regard to the buildings and their sanitary arrangements, the healthfulness of the sites selected, and the frequent abuse of overcrowding them. The fourth, fifth and sixth points have already been discussed fully. As for the seventh, it is designed to cover the anomalies which now exist on this coast, both in the duplication of quarantines, and as to the inexcusable burdensome requirement that vessels shall go to a distant port to undergo quarantine. At

the present moment there are quarantines against cholera here and at Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Sandy Point — the latter for Chili. It is possible that vessels might be required to undergo quarantine at each one of these places in succession. We have known cases to occur where the quarantines have been repeated at a second port, and that too without the excuse of a suspicious case of illness. If the quarantine is against Europe, then the time served at the first port visited on this coast, should hold good for all subsequent visits. As for the other matter, it is sufficient to say that we have known sailing vessels ordered from Pará to Ilha Grande, a sailing distance of over 2,500 miles, for a petty quarantine of eight to ten days. Further south, we have known sailing vessels sent from Bahia Blanca to Buenos Aires for the same purpose. This contemptuous disregard of the convenience and rights of shipping men is a matter which ought not to be overlooked any longer. If a nation will not give up the idea that pestilence can be combated only by means of artificial barriers, then it should be enforced with the least possible amount of hardship and expense.

The account which we publish elsewhere of the atrocities committed in Peru, will convey some slight idea of what is occurring in that country in the name of legality, but it will be only a partial conception. It is impossible to imagine what is really occurring there; the country is under a veritable reign of terror, and the telegraph lines and post-office are so closely watched that it is very difficult for any resident to send news outside the country. Occasional letters have found their way into the newspapers, however, and from these we have learned something of the atrocities which are being committed there by the Caceres government, which like so many others is masquerading before the world as the legal representative of the people. Of its acts, we have only a partial record, but these are sufficient. Violent arrests, imprisonments, assassinations, executions without even the form of a trial, arson, tortures, outrages on women, pillage, everything that hatred and fiendish cruelty can devise — these are the means employed to suppress a revolt against the constituted authorities and to enforce the orders of the legal government. A revolutionist himself more than once, Caceres has so great an aversion for this method of working political changes that he would exterminate the whole brood with fire and sword. No one should be left except those who, like himself, represent order, legality, and authority. If revolution is always wrong and authority always right, then the history of the world is extremely misleading, and there is much to correct in our political philosophy. Reasoning from cause to effect, we might conclude that in a country where spies are omnipresent, where one's most guarded conversations are reported to the police, where one dare not go into the streets, nor to church, nor to the burial of a friend for fear of imprisonment, where the telegraph offices are under official control and all messages are read, where one's letters are broken open and read with impunity, where one's property is seized and confiscated at pleasure, for the use of the state where murder, outrage, pillage, torture, imprisonment, false testimony, intimidation, the suppression of civil rights and privileges in every particular, are common daily occurrences, — one might conclude from all this that the government itself is a tyranny and deserves to be overthrown. But, according to the

new argument, revolution is so destructive and bad, that all these must be borne uncomplainingly, for they represent legality and established authority. If the tyrant executive wills that one's throat should be cut, the victim should submit to the sentence with a smile and offer to hold the basin himself! It is strange indeed that we have drifted so far from the beaten paths of political development that such atrocities are permitted without outside interference or protest. If the Turk massacres an Armenian village, the whole world cries out in horror, but when a South American despot commits a similar offence not a word is said. It has been suggested that it is the Monroe doctrine which is protecting these monsters and repressing the voice of protest throughout the civilized world, but this we do not believe. The Monroe doctrine was never designed to protect a dictator, or a tyrant; nor to shield assassination and outrage. The American people would be as deeply shocked as any other, were they to know what has really happened in Peru and other parts of South America. In all probability, however, they are ignorant of what is really happening. They have been taught to look upon the South American as a Christian and a civilized being, and they are reluctant to believe that he could destroy whole villages, that he could murder helpless prisoners, that he could shoot them treacherously in lonely places, pitch their bodies over precipices and there leave them for the vultures, that he could so terrify men through the employment of spies that they dare not speak even in the seclusion of their own homes. The American citizen knows no terrors like these under his own flag, and he naturally hesitates to believe that they could possibly exist in any country calling itself a republic. Some day he will learn the truth, however, and then he will know how gross a despotism a South American republic can really be.

Of the terrible accident which occurred on the bay Sunday evening, there is but little that one can say either in explanation or excuse. The disaster came so suddenly upon us and there was so little control and intelligible appreciation of the situation on the spot, that no one seems able to give an intelligent account of it. Up to the present moment we do not know how many people were on the burning ferryboat, nor how many lives were lost. We probably never shall know. Nor do we know to a certainty how the fire originated, nor how it was the alarm was not given earlier. It would seem that the company has been negligent of precautions against fire, probably through the long immunity from accidents which it has enjoyed, and that it has been more than negligent in not employing more trustworthy men on the boats. The worst feature of the disaster, however, was the cowardly conduct of the passengers of the ferryboat *Quinta*, who, with revolvers, prevented the master of that boat from going to the rescue. It is known that the master turned his boat toward the *Tercera* with the intention of taking off the passengers, which he could easily have done, but the passengers of his own boat rushed upon him and threatened his life if he did not withdraw. They alleged, it is said, that the fire might be communicated, or that the *Tercera's* boilers might explode, and thus their precious lives might be lost. Much good such miserable, cowardly lives are to the world any way. Had they used their eyes and limited reasoning powers, they could not have failed to see that the engineer of the *Ter-*

ceira had opened the valves to avoid an explosion, and that the ends of the two boats could have been joined long enough for the victims to escape without the slightest risk. In their intense selfishness and cold-blooded brutality they saw nothing, and were content to stand by and see scores of helpless men, women and children burning and drowning without making one heroic effort to save them. The infamy of such conduct is simply beyond our limited powers of denunciation. No time should be lost, however, in publishing the names of these miserable cowards, and in having them prosecuted for carrying prohibited weapons and threatening life with them. Their cowardice may not be a punishable offence before the law, but on two points, carrying and drawing firearms, they have certainly broken the law. It is a public duty to denounce them and have them punished.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of Sunday says that the epidemic in Rosario is considered to be extinct, no new cases having appeared for some days.

—The Argentine and Uruguayan governments were about to modify their quarantines against Brazil when the news was received that cases had appeared in Rio de Janeiro. No modifications will now be considered until the state of Rio is better known.

—A Montevideo telegram of December 26th published in Buenos Aires says:—"The Brazilian Admiral Saldanha da Gama will shortly proceed to Rio Grande to take command of the rebels; he will be accompanied by Argentine and Uruguayan officers engaged for the purpose."

—The whole quarantine system, as carried out by South American countries, is not only cumbersome in itself, and inefficient in the way of preventing the importation of contagious diseases, but it is a disgrace to our civilisation, and a standing menace to the public health.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 6th says that General Mitre and Dr. Pellegrini have both refused to accept portfolios in the cabinet. Why were they asked, we should like to know? The man of the time in Argentina, is the one who will govern without the assistance or fear of Roca, Mitre and Pellegrini.

—According to the *Razon* of yesterday, the total expenditure on account of the August fairs and the Paraguay medals amounts to \$120,000, as was calculated by the independent papers at first. This was a very small sum for a month. The benefit derived from this expenditure may be described as nil.—*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 19th.

—The ministry of war has forwarded to the office of direct taxes the title of 800 diplomas of military grades and promotions, principally corresponding to the civil government of Dr. Herrera, and some dozens to the present government. A stamp of \$15 will be placed on each diploma, the value of which will be discounted from the pay of the party interested.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The trial of the reformed rifles took place at Punta Carretas on Monday, lasting from 5 a.m. until 5 p.m. The President, minister of war, chief of the staff and majority of the military authorities were present. These guns were bought by Dr. Herrera from the German government, and were reformed by contract with Sr. P. Darche, representative of the French Company of Portable Arms, which has a depot in this capital. Some 15,000 rounds were fired, the occasion being also made one of general firing practice. Some unfortunate mares were chosen for experiments in *corpo viti*, and it was found that the bullets made a terrible perforation in the living body. One of the mares was killed by a first shot at 200 metres. The technical report has not yet been issued, but the general verdict was that the new guns were superior in range, precision and quickness to those at present in use. The cartridges supplied also gave great satisfaction, not one of the 15,000 missing fire. According to the *Nacion*, the new rifles, with French bayonet and straps, cost about \$9.90 each, whereas the old Remington cost \$18 to \$20.—*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 19th.

—The frantic denials of the existence of cholera in Argentina have subsided, and our Buenos Aires colleagues are publishing telegrams like the following:

"Santa Fé, December 26.—It is said that there are seven cholera cases in Colonia. Considering the quality of water drunk there, it is strange that so few cases are reported. Paraná still continues to place arrivals from this province in quarantine. Every precaution is being taken here against an invasion of the disease."

"Rosario, December 26.—It is stated that Señor Pucio died in Alberdi from cholera, which proves the existence of the disease. A large number of people are leaving the city. All the fruit in the markets has been destroyed and the sale of ice-creams has been prohibited. A medical doctor is in attendance at every police office. Minister Alcazar has arrived from Santa Fé to adopt the necessary sanitary measures."

"Catamarca 26 December.—The national health board is about to establish a 'fiacorta' or Recepto station to provide against the development of cholera. The heat is almost unbearable: the thermometer yesterday and to-day registered 39 centigrades in the shade."

—The Uruguayan government has at last ordered an investigation into the alleged abuses at the Flores Island quarantine station. This should have occurred long ago.

—The depressing news comes from some of the colonies in Santa Fé that the colonies will not be able to get their grain as their harvest is so poor that the result will not pay the enormous taxes levied upon it.—*Sport and Pastime*.

—In the month of November there were 593 births, 69 marriages and 286 deaths in the city of Montevideo. The population was estimated at 240,390. The passenger and immigrant arrivals numbered 5,412, and the departures 4,565.

—The Royal Mail Co. is advertising direct-to-Europe steamers from the River for April 18 and May 15, should sufficient inducement offer. It puzzles us to know why a direct service should be started when the hot season is practically over.

—The quarantine regulations imposed on our ships by the Brazilians has for the moment paralysed every kind of export trade here most seriously. Live stock, jerked beef, wheat, maize, and all kinds of produce, do not find a single buyer for Brazil, and prices have consequently fallen. Wheat may be said to have fallen 70 cents for superior and good classes, and 80 cents for inferior. Hay is now very cheap, as also is barley for fodder.—*Sport and Pastime*.

—The Montevideo health board came in for some free and undiluted cursing, and misdeeds were heaped upon their heads by a crowd of disappointed holiday makers bound for the other side. As the news that five days quarantine would be imposed on arrivals from our city was only received late in the afternoon, a number of passengers went down to the boat, and only learnt when on board that the boat would not sail that night. This undoubtedly caused a great deal of annoyance and loss of time and the members of the Montevideo health board were spoken of as anything but gentlemen.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 23.

—The Executive has applied to the Chambers for an extraordinary credit of \$30,000 for sanitary measures against cholera. This was approved at once by the Senate and doubtless will be also by the other chamber. The only measures so far proposed in the application of the council of public hygiene which was the basis of the grant, are the establishment of a sanitary cordon on the Brazilian frontier and of five sanitary stations at the frontier towns of Santa Rosa, San Eugenio, Rivera, Artigas and Chuy. It is thought this will be sufficient to prevent the disease coming overland from Brazil. Desinfecting stoves will be ordered from Europe by telegraph, and when done with on the frontier will be passed on to the towns of Salto, Paysandu, Mercedes, San José and Minas. The installation of the five sanitary stations is estimated at \$3000 each, and the monthly expenses at \$500 each. Not a word is said about any inferior sanitary measures.—*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 19.

—The real reason why the Montevideo authorities have subjected Argentine arrivals to quarantine is not in any way connected with the supposed cholera cases in Rosario or Colastiné. A few days ago, a sailor on board a steamer about ready to sail, was taken ill, in dock here. An examination of the patient induced the doctor to believe that it was a case of cholera, upon which the steamer was ordered to sail immediately for her destination, which she did a few hours afterwards, proceeding to Brazil. The case was reported in Montevideo, hence the report a few days since that quarantine would be imposed. The matter was however satisfactorily arranged. Yesterday morning a precisely similar case happened and a sailor on board the British steamer *Maristano*, in port here, was reported suffering from cholera, and a few hours afterwards the steamer was steaming off for Brazil. A repetition of an internal disorder brought on by Boga-gin and unripe fruit was "too much" for the Montevideo authorities, and hence the quarantine imposed. *Voila tout!*—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 23. And yet, in Buenos Aires they find no one to blame but the foreign government which imposes quarantine against such a place. If they would deport that health board to China, the whole difficulty would disappear.

—A disgraceful scene, in which two Argentine officers were concerned, took place at the Retiro station on Christmas evening. Two men who were shifting trucks, etc., managed somehow to bump or otherwise disturb the *dignidad del hombre* of the gallant soldiers. Some high words followed and the officers struck the men, but as two or even four can play in this game, the men returned the blows with interest. This was too much for the noble lieutenants, who finding they were getting the worst of it, with true manliness drew their swords upon their opponents. By this time the stationmaster had become aware of the fracas, and came forward to interfere, receiving as his reward a slash on the arm. Being a powerful man, he went for his armed assistants and with bare fists managed well enough to disarm the brave men against whom he was fighting. He then called a vigilante and marched the defenders of their country to the police station, following them with the spoils of war, in the shape of the two swords under his arm. The commissary, after regretting that in such a case he was powerless to punish the offenders, returned the discoloured swords to their cowardly and beaten owners and bowed them out of the place. That an officer, to whom a sword is given presumably for use in his country's service, should so far degrade his uniform as to draw the sword in a brawl in a place upon which unarmed men is a disgrace to the whole Argentine army, but that a man in endeavouring to do his duty should be exposed to the murderous violence of such so-called officers and although being wounded, should be unable to obtain any redress because the men are military men, is a disgrace to the Argentine nation even to a man who is not a member of the army. A committee in an act of this description in a civilized country would be hounded with ignominy from the service he had disgraced and the uniform he had degraded.—*Times of Argentina*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 27.

—It is noteworthy that as soon as Victorino Montecito reached Montevideo, the air was at once filled with false rumours. Victorino is an adept at that kind of warfare.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 5th says that a bill will be presented to Congress depriving members of pay for the time they may be absent. This is a step in the right direction, and will do much to reduce the "no quorum" record.

—A report having been circulated to the effect that divisions had appeared among the revolutionary leaders, the junta at Montevideo has published an energetic protest against the report that the Rio Grande federalists intended to separate from the others.

—Quarantine! It makes one hold one's breath to think of it, but it is on all its rigour and passengers coming from Rosario will have a coach to themselves and suffer the tortures of disinfection either on the road or on arrival at Belgrano where they will have to get down. Montevideo has imposed five days quarantine on passengers from Rosario, and it is said, not because they are frightened of contagion from here, but in order to convince Brazil that we are unclear, in which case Brazil will prefer Oriental beef to Argentine. The cause of all this scare is reported cholera in Rosario, Colastiné, and Santa Fé, but so far the doctors have not been able to make up their minds that the epidemic in Colastiné is anything more than the cholera that visits us every year at this time. People are very frightened of cholera here, but in Buenos Aires and Rosario where there are good water supplies, there is no cause for alarm if ordinary precautions are taken and people keep themselves in healthy condition.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—The most important question of the jerked-beef industry and quarantines in Brazil still occupies prominent attention, though it is difficult to see what can be done. Superfluous and vexatious quarantine against Brazil has so often been imposed in the River Plate, that we can hardly protest now that Brazil takes an opportunity of retaliating in kind, for she has simply to point to our own courses as an unanswerable precedent. It is to be hoped that the serious dilemma we are now placed in will have the effect of arousing the authorities to consider the quarantine question in a more serious light than they have done hitherto, and to see that the decision of a matter so seriously affecting many important interests is not left to a handful of quarrelsome doctors whose motives have not always been above suspicion. The chamber of commerce intends to make an official representation to government on the injury being done to one of our principal industries, but, as we have already said, it seems to us that government is practically helpless in the matter, being bound to wait on the good will of the Brazilian authorities. Certainly there is the alternative, which Brazil apparently wishes to force on us, of declaring quarantine against Argentina, but that is an evil hardly less serious than the one it is required to remedy.—*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 18.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chileans have established eight quarantine stations on the Argentine frontier.

—In consequence of the appearance of cholera in Rio de Janeiro the sanitary station at Punta Arenas will be re-established.—*Chilian Times*.

—The total receipts of the Exhibition up to the 1st December amounted to 11,759 dollars to credit of the Chilean government to some day in October and the whole of November.—*Chilian Times*.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 3rd says that suspected cholera cases have been reported from Santiago, but that the doctors have pronounced them nothing but cholera caused by eating fruit.

—A Lima (official) telegram of the 3rd announces a defeat of the revolutionists at Quebrado, resulting in many casualties and prisoners. Among the latter were four colonels and the revolutionary war minister, Dr. Arana.

—Serious divergencies have arisen between the Argentine minister and the chief of the Chilean boundary commission, which will either terminate the surveys or be sent to arbitration. Both sides are evidently seeking advantages at every point.

—With his customary munificence, Mr. Augustin Edwards has subscribed 10,000 dollars to the fund for the proposed Bacteriological Institute, and he has promised, moreover, to settle on the institute a sum of 3,000 dollars a year in the shape of a charge on real estate.—*Chilian Times*.

—A Santiago telegram of the 2nd inst. says that the Chilean press expects a pacific solution of the boundary question with Argentina. In the meantime, however, the government is making heavy acquisitions of arms and ammunition in Europe, and it is reported that two ironclads have been obtained from the United States government. The last report may be quarantined at once.

—The *Esmeralda* has gone at last. She left this port on Saturday (Dec. 5) under the Galapagos flag, and is to exchange the Ecuadorian flag for the Japanese. From thence it is reported that she will proceed to Honolulu, from whence, after replenishing her coal bunkers, she is supposed to steer for Yokohama. Chili has made an excellent bargain in disposing of the *Esmeralda* for £225,000. With this sum she can obtain a vessel of greater power and of more modern type.—*Chilian Times*.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

About 7.15 on Sunday evening a fire broke out on the ferryboat *Tercera* soon after her leaving the S. Domingos landing. The boat left Rio de Janeiro with a large number of passengers, estimated from 80 to 300, the greater part of whom disembarked at S. Domingos. It is generally estimated that there were from 100 to 150 persons on board at the time of the disaster.

Although the *Tercera* was barely 300 metres from land when the fire appeared, nothing ef-

fective appears to have been done to save the passengers, except the forthrightness of the engineer in opening the safety valves of the boilers to prevent an explosion. The master signalled for the engines to stop, and then nothing more was done. There were apparently not few life-saving appliances on board. The fire burned with such rapidity, however, that the passengers were soon driven overboard, where many were drowned, some were rescued by the launches and boats which hurried to the scene, and a few succeeded in swimming ashore.

The ferryboat *Quinta* had just left the Nietheroy slip when the fire broke out, and the master promptly hurried to the rescue. On approaching the burning vessel, he was suddenly surrounded by an excited crowd of passengers, some with revolvers in their hands, who threatened his life if he ventured near the burning boat. He was therefore compelled to turn away and leave the passengers of the *Tercera* to their fate. Before doing so, however, he had all the benches and other means of saving life thrown overboard for those struggling in the water. Detestable and cowardly as was this act of the passengers of the *Quinta*, the press has had very little to say in regard to it. The *Paiz*, however, has condemned it in unmeasured terms, and will join us, we trust, in insisting on the prosecution of these cowards for carrying and drawing firearms.

In little more than half an hour the terrible scene was at an end, so far as the passengers were concerned. The ferryboat was new, this being her first day's service, and the paint was still fresh on the woodwork, which will in part account for the rapid progress of the flames. Up to last evening 24 bodies had been recovered, but the list of the missing already reached 30, while the list of those known to have been saved is about the same number. A large number of bodies have been recovered today and the total is already in the neighborhood of 50.

The *Tercera* was built at S. João da Barra and was fitted with engines from the Quintard Iron Works. She was provided with electric lights and was fitted up with an elegance thus far unknown to the ferry service on this bay. It is said that she had cost the company about 500,000, which we presume was not covered by insurance. It is thought that the fire originated from the woodwork about the smoke stack of the smaller engine used to run the electric lights, which does not seem to have been properly protected.

AMNESTY.

On the 3rd inst. the *Diano Oficial* published the following decree of amnesty:

"The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, in consideration of the day, consecrated to the commemoration of universal fraternity, and attending to the contents which are placed in the soldiers of the national guard, of the army, of the navy, of the police brigade and of the firemen's corps, who have had the misfortune of deserting, separating themselves from their flags, resolves in accordance with the authorization which Art. 48, § 6, of the constitution confers upon him, to pardon the said soldiers who have been sentenced or are to be sentenced for the crime of first and second desertion simple or aggravated, and also those who, having committed this crime, present themselves to the national authorities at home or abroad, within the period of two months, counting from the publication of this decree in each one of the comarcas of the Republic; and abroad by the Brazilian legations. Capital Federal, 1st January, 1895, 7th of the Republic."

FEUDETTE J. DE MORAES BARROS.

Dr. Antonio Gonçalves Ferreira

Elisario José Barbosa,

Bernardo Vasquez.

This is the decree which was proclaimed at the River Plate as an amnesty to the insurgents. It will be seen that no reference is made to those taking part in the revolt, either directly or indirectly. Their offense is considered as much more serious than a first or second degree of desertion. On the 3rd the *Paiz* admitted that the question had been asked whether the naval students are included, but evaded an answer by referring the inquiry to a congratulatory telegram from Buenos Aires, where they know nothing about it. The *Paiz* may consider such a subtle game honorable, but it will strike many as a treacherous evasion of the truth, that the insurgents are not contemplated in the above decree.

PERUVIAN ATROCITIES.

The following letter appears in the *Times of Argentina*, dated from Lima, October 31st:

You complain that I do not comply with your orders to wire to the *Times of Argentina* the daily occurrences in respect of the revolutionary movement in the republic. Please hear this tale: Nobody here is allowed to tell the truth, every newspaper office has an interviewer, every telegraph office is equally under government immediate supervision. No telegraphic communication is therefore possible! To give you an idea of the risks run by anybody giving information of the revolutionary movement I may state that the residence of every suspected person is invaded by the police at all hours of the night, the furniture destroyed, the male residents turned into the streets and the female portion cruelly violated. People are created, pell-mell, whipped, tortured, shot, or decapitated without trial. Political prisoners disappear and their families can not even ascertain where their dead bodies are interred, the only consolation allowed them is that they can pray for the souls of the departed.

Recruiting in the public thoroughfares goes on continually, often a raid is made at a church door when people are coming out. Men are then entrapped, tied up much in the same manner as drivers convey their slaves, and marched off to the barracks to increase the government forces. Anybody with a sword dangling at his side considers himself the arbitrator of life and property.

Caceras' hordes entered Matucuma the other day. The town was completely sacked, men were shot in heaps and every woman in the town became the property of the ruffians who go under the name of soldiers. Nothing of such a barbarous nature has ever been witnessed in history and the celebrated Bulgarian atrocities pale under the shadow of the iniquities in Matucuma. An Englishman who happened to witness a portion of the cruelties was so greatly impressed with the scene and so horror-stricken that he often doubts if the whole scene was not a vision....

A friend of mine will post this letter in Valparaíso: no such mistake could be trusted to our post office.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

A new slaughter-house was formally inaugurated at Uberaba, Minas Geraes, on the 30th ult.

The registered rainfall at Fortaleza, Ceará, last year is reported to have been 2,725 millimetres.

A Rio Grande telegram of the 1st inst. announces the death of Mr. Preller, the American vice-consul at that port.

During the year 1894 there were registered in Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, 512 deaths, 727 births and 181 marriages.

The civil registry at Rio Claro, São Paulo, shows 728 births, 607 deaths and 156 marriages in that municipality during the past year.

The municipal council at Feira de Sant'Anna, Bahia, succeeded in defeating the opposition by neglecting to count the votes within the legal time. *Tudo para republica.*

Telegrams from Aracaju state that everything is now quiet in Sergipe, and that there is no more talk of deposing the governor. It is the calm that once reigned in Warsaw!

The heavy storm which visited the mountainous districts in this vicinity on the afternoon of the 1st inst., extended some distance into the interior. The *Imparcial* of Taubaté reports some damages in that city.

Telegrams from the south report the defeat of Pina by the government commander Elias Amaro. The former took refuge in Uruguay. There appears to have been no real fighting, however, the federalists being outnumbered.

The *Jornal* of the 5th says that Floriano Peixoto is still at Tres Bicas, being used to Barbosa as an account of the bad weather. He has been improving in health, however, and is able to move about the house. He takes a lively interest in the city papers and is making notes.

The heavy rainstorm which caused so much damage in Petropolis on the 1st inst., seems to have done much harm at other places in the Organ mountains. The road to Theropolis has been so torn up by the floods as to be impassable for coaches. The passengers who left this city for Theropolis on the 3rd were compelled to return.

Bahia, telegrams of the 2nd and 3rd advise us that a conflict is imminent between the parties headed by the governor on one side, and Senator José Gonçalves on the other. The difficulty has arisen over the electoral count at Villa Nova, where the municipal council favors Gonçalves and has already declared the count. The governor is not satisfied, and proposes to have a count made by his own friends. Gonçalves occupies the town with about 100 *capangas*, and the governor has sent a police force of 100. It is to dialogue them, first ordering Gonçalves to leave the place.

According to telegrams from Paraná the elections on Sunday were characterized by widespread frauds and violence. The opposition voters were kept away from the polls by violence and intimidation, and some of their leaders were placed under arrest. In Curitiba only a third of the voters appeared; at Paranaguá only 180 voters appeared, but the government party counted 666 votes all the same. On the other side the victorious party reports that the election passed off peacefully and successfully, and that Vicente Machado was elected senator. If this is the style of republican liberty the country is to enjoy, then one could be supremely happy under a despotism.

The *Provincia* of Pará of the 13th ult. publishes a letter from Gregorio Accacio de Figueiredo, writing from Jatobá on the upper Tocantins on November 24th, from which we learn that the celebrated Boa Vista war is going on worse than ever. The two local chiefs Carlos Leitão and José Dias are still carrying on open war against each other in Goyaz. Leitão and his friends had been driven out of Boa Vista, and had taken refuge in Porto Franco. José Dias then laid siege to the place, and after 56 days investment, secured possession of the town through a treaty with Lieut. José Ignacio Hescketh, who was in command of the place. His first act was to release all the persons in prison, and his second to incarcerate all the principal persons and officials of the place, all of whom were afterwards murdered. The savagery displayed in this conflict would be incredible were it not vouched for by so many witnesses during the past two years.

New Year's day in Petropolis will be remembered as the date of a great inundation. An exceptionally heavy rainstorm visited that locality about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and with the result that the Fluminense was unable to carry off the floods of water that poured down the hillsides into the town. The river soon overflowed its banks and the streets were full of water. Much damage was done to the streets and gardens, and the water even invaded many low-lying shops and dwellings. On the hillsides deep gullies were washed out, and in some places large trees were uprooted. The railway connecting with Mack was also so much injured that all traffic was suspended for the moment, and the passengers from Rio were compelled to return. At the Alto the railway buildings and rolling stock suffered much damage from a heavy landslide. Smaller landslides occurred at other points, but the company was able to open communication toward evening on the 2nd.

There were 1,462 deaths in Fortaleza, Ceará, during the past year. The emigration from the state numbered 5,932 persons, which gives an aggregate of about 35,000 during the past three years. Ceará is evidently losing ground rapidly.

An old epidemic is again raging in São Paulo—that of burglary. It is humbly suggested that rigorous vaccination is the only recourse against the evil, but it should not be forgotten that the burglar, not his victim, is the one to be operated upon.

RAILROAD NOTES

It is said that the minister of industry will soon initiate work on the change of the gauge between Cachoeira and São Paulo, to make it uniform with the Central.

The government is now considering the proposal of the S. Paulo Railway Co. for the laying of an extra broad-gauge track and a metre-gauge track between Santos and Jundiaí. The government and people of S. Paulo are urgently demanding this improvement, and we can therefore see no reason why the national government should refuse its permission.

Seldom has such a story of "alarms, excursions, parties firing," been recited to a city meeting as was unfolded to the shareholders of the Donna Theresa Christina Railway Company yesterday. For seven months of the year the line was alternately in the hands of the government troops and the insurgents in the province of Santa Catharina; but, strange to say, the actual physical damage done did not exceed \$3,000. Both insurgents and soldiers seem to have been infinitely tender to the line. Perhaps its feminine title appealed to their finer feelings. As 5,457½ passengers were carried during the year, it might seem as though one of these travellers had been cut in two during the disturbances; but it is only a little way the company has of giving its statistics in the very extreme detail. Besides an endemic revolution, the company had to cope with a strike which lasted about three weeks, and entirely stopped the traffic. During the "warlike operations" the company's manager got lost; he could not communicate with the board, and the directors fancied he must have been locked up. He was, apparently, lucky to escape that fate; for the government seemed to think he deserved it—an opinion in which the directors by no means share. *Financial News*, Dec. 8.

COFFEE NOTES

The export of coffee from Victoria in December aggregated 87,880 bags, officially valued at 1,135,952\$944.

We are informed that the next coffee crop in São Paulo promises to be a large one. Some complaints have been made from the Ribeirão Preto district to the effect that the rains have caused much damage, but from other localities the reports are unanimous in prognosticating a heavy crop.

During 1894 the "maritime section" of the *Empresa Industrial de Melhoramentos do Brasil* (issues of the D. Pedro II docks) embarked 2,592,198 bags of coffee, against 2,358,052 bags in 1893. Of the coffee embarked last year, 1,400,891 bags came from Minas Geraes, 1,065,056 from Rio de Janeiro, 176,776 from S. Paulo, and 58,575 from Espírito Santo.

LEAF DISEASE IN AFRICA.

A Zanzibar correspondent of the *Ceylon Observer* writes as follows, November 1st, in regard to the appearance of leaf disease at the new coffee plantations in East Africa:

"The prospects before the coffee planters of Usambara in German East Africa have unfortunately assumed an aspect anything but encouraging. Leaf disease has undoubtedly made its appearance and has already put a different complexion on the condition of some of the fields. News of this disastrous occurrence was reported at Bombay, and the trees were said to have been denuded of leaves which turned black and dropped. From further inquiry I am led to believe this to be an exaggeration unless it was in the case of very young plants. Inquiry at Tunga, the German sea-port for Usambara and the coast terminus of the railway now under construction, elicited an evasive answer only, but subsequent confirmation of the bad news reached Zanzibar by a Ceylon man who had seen one of the superintendents lately sent from Ceylon to Usambara.

On one property, men were set to strip off the infected leaves, (such of them as at any rate as could be detected) and burn them, whilst other remedies were also applied. In addition to this the tender fruit was also stripped off to prevent weakening of the plants. Whilst some of the seed coffee was obtained from Mexico and other places, some was obtained, I am told, from Ceylon and hence, probably, the introduction of the disease."

LOCAL NOTES

The immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of December numbered 8,728.

The Rua Gonçalves Dias is steadily growing worse, and is now difficult even for the goats. Will Dr. del Vecchio kindly look into the condition of this much-used thoroughfare?

After mature deliberation for 24 hours, and having obtained privately the opinions of the President and his minister of marine, the *Pais* announced on the 4th that the recent decree of amnesty does not include the naval students.

A Frenchman recently arrived at Montevideo, who had been kept in prison in Paraná six months for the monstrous crime of having photographed the insurgent chiefs! What monsters these fellows must have been—those imprisoned, we mean!

A Montevideo telegram of the 2nd inst. reports 8 cases suspected to be cholera in Buenos Aires.

In view of budget provisions the government has abolished for the current year the office of technical adviser on sugar factory concessions in the department of industry, which has been for some time occupied by Dr. Frederico Mauricio Drausart.

Among the departures for the south on the Central steamer *Desterra* on the 2nd inst. were General Moura, commandant of the Rio Grande military district, Colonel Vespasiano, ex-director of the Central railway, Dr. Hercilio Luz, governor of Santa Catharina, and others.

The new prefect took possession of his office on the 1st inst. One of his first official acts was the appointment of Dr. Adolpho del Vecchio to the position of director of public works of the municipality. We trust that some fixed plan will now be adopted for the improvement of the streets.

For some mysterious reason the government has found it necessary to dismiss its lottery fiscal and his assistant. Is it possible that the weakness to which all human flesh is heir, has crept into that immaculate institution? If we are to lose faith in the lottery, to what can we cling? And—as the *Pais* would say—whither are we going?

The new federal sanitary institute has been organized with the following staff:—Dr. Francisco de Castro, director; Dr. Luiz Antonio da Silva Santos, vice-director; Dr. Antonio Augusto de Azevedo Sodré, secretary; Dr. Francisco Fajardo, chief of the bacteriological laboratory; Dr. José Luiz de Bulhões Carvalho, chief of the statistical bureau.

The dispute between the editor-in-chief of the *Jornal do Commercio* and the president of the Banco da Republica has now reached that point where the former accuses Sr. Rangel Pestana of seeking to defraud him of his property, and then, falling in this, of seeking to ruin his firm and credit. Dr. Rodrigues then asks the bank president to bring an action for libel.

There were 14,342 burials in the public cemetery of S. Francisco Xavier during the past year. The highest number in one month was in March, when 2,803 interments were made. At the public cemetery of S. João Baptista the interments last year were 4,537, making a total of 18,879 for the two cemeteries. The burials in the private cemeteries of the city have not yet been published.

Without doubt the *Jornal do Commercio* can find only too much that is worthy of censure in the daily incidents and life in the United States, but would it not be better to seek better sources of information than the notoriously hostile French press. A journalist who calls the regular December meeting of Congress as "an extraordinary session" is certainly not a safe authority to quote on American affairs.

The *Pais* has given another cry of alarm. The proprietor of a *trapiche* on Ilha Seca, who left the harbor with the insurgents, is negotiating the rental of his property. This has given great pain to the patriotic interior of our colleague—hence the cry. Those who are suspected of sympathy with the revolt should be very careful how they work upon the tender sentiments of the *Pais*, for these daily *gritos* are very exhausting.

The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 4th inst. publishes a letter from the well-known naval constructor Trifano Augusto de Carvalho, who announces his departure for London on a brief visit to one of his sons who was wounded in the recent revolt. In this letter he relates the story of his imprisonment from February 16th to September 6th, and the reported assassination of his two sons, Alvaro and Arthur, at Santa Catharina. He promises to bring the assassins to justice if possible.

The French government has refused to permit newspaper correspondents to accompany the Madagascar expedition, and has forbidden the officers to furnish information. It is to be a "still hunt." While we do not consider such a measure wise and just, we can not deny the fact that the correspondents of some of the great newspapers have given ample cause for it. Men who lie and betray and play the spy can not expect to command much confidence.

Bravo! The Argentine health board is beginning to show signs of recovery. According to telegrams published here on the morning of the 6th, our neighbors have suddenly discovered that Brazil is not in so bad a sanitary condition after all, that Rio is comparatively healthy, and that the quarantine against us might be modified. Had it not been for the insane conduct of the *Pais* and its sanitary inspectors over that case of oyster parties in Rua Augusta Velha, we should have had the quarantine off by this time.

It may be useless perhaps to complain further of the delays and blunders of the postoffice, but if the complaint is not made then the reform will never come. It must be said that the service rendered here is so bad that it will be difficult to find anything worse in such a city in any part of the world. It frequently occurs that letters and papers are delivered days after the arrival of a steamer, and it is of daily occurrence to find your letters mixed up with those of persons having names resembling your own. Surely something ought to be done to improve this service.

We take much pleasure in announcing that the Woman's Board of Missions, of Nashville, Tenn., has recently secured the large *palacete* built by Mr. A. Januzzi in Petropolis, where a school for young ladies will soon be opened under the direction of Miss Mary Watts, the accomplished directress of the young ladies school at Piracema, Rio Parati. The *palacete* is one of the finest residences in Petropolis, and is exceptionally well adapted to its new purposes. It is situated on a charming site, is beautifully provided with water, and its sanitary arrangements are of the best. A better location and edifice could not have been found. We understand that the school will not be opened until about the end of the hot season.

The American consulate has been removed to No. 56 Theophilo Ottoni.

The cruiser *Republica* and torpedo-boats *Silvado* and *Pedro Affonso* left for Rio Grande on the 3rd inst.

The Argentine government has appointed D. Eduardo Lavalle to the consular vacancy at this port.

A London telegram of the 3rd announces the departure for Rio de Janeiro of Mr. Phipps, the new British minister to this country.

We see by our Buenos Aires exchanges that the Argentine minister has been complaining of the alarming telegrams about cholera sent up by the *Pais* correspondent in that city.

On the 4th inst. the Catholic organ of this city, *O Apostolo*, entered upon its 31st year. The frankness and courage with which our spiritual contemporary is now discussing the political questions of the day shows that it possesses also not a little of the temporal ardor which, when well used, renders the church so formidable an opponent.

A sanitary precaution of the most urgent character, and one which is really urgent every day in the year, is to be found in the prompt withdrawal of all mutilated and soiled currency. A more fertile source of infection does not exist, and as these notes are continually passing from hand to hand they can not fail to spread the germs of contagious disease. To facilitate the exchange of such notes, the government should instruct the postoffices, revenue offices and banks to receive them and send them in to the redemption bureau for destruction.

The *Pais* of the 4th was again to the front with his cholera microbe. An illness in the Guarda Velha on the morning of the 3rd was pronounced to be cholera, according to our colleague, and two patients were removed to the Jurejuba hospital. The street was soon after filled with disinfection carts, etc., and all precautions were taken to create the greatest amount of alarm possible. The trouble is, the *Pais* and certain doctors have been so stirred up by recent controversies that they feel compelled to make all the noise they can over every case. Whether it was cholera, or not, there was no occasion for minute descriptions of symptoms in the morning's paper, nor for a formal parade of disinfection carts in the vicinity. If these overzealous parties wish to scare the city into fits, they may continue on the course begun.

BUSINESS NOTES

The Netherby telephone company has ordered from Buenos Aires the material required for repairing its cable across the bay.

The government restored the Netherby and Rio telephone service to its proprietors on the 31st ult., that is to say, nine months after the revolt ended in this harbor. Why was it considered necessary to retain this property so long a time?

On the 4th inst. the minister of finance issued a circular declaring that all merchandise embarked in the United States for Brazil up to the 31st ult., accompanied by the documents required to prove such embarkation, will be admitted in the custom-houses of Brazil under the provisions of the reciprocity treaty just expired.

The new antiseptic and disinfectant "Izal" is rapidly gaining a prominent place among the preparations recommended by medical authorities for the destruction of noxious germs. It is a non-poisonous preparation, and is used internally as well as externally. For toilet purposes it is invaluable, especially in a climate like this. We would advise our readers to give the agent, Mr. Nestor Sampaio, a call at No. 55 Rua do Ouvidor.

On the 2nd inst. the minister of finance issued a circular revoking the circular of May 25th, 1894, which was based on another circular of May 25th, 1893, all relative to the exemption of American merchandise imported under the reciprocity treaty from the *exportação* tax, but refusing repayment of the sums thus far illegally received. The minister now recognizes the justice of these claims and calls for a specification of the amounts thus collected.

The contracts for the supply of about 150,000 tons of steam coal for the Royal Mail Steamship Company have just been accepted. That for the whole of the coal required for bunkering the steamers at Southampton has been obtained by the Canadian Navigation Company. The Cardiff coal, the quantity being upwards of 80,000 tons. The other Welsh firms whose tenders have been accepted are the Ocean, the Powell Duffryn, and the Naval Colliery companies. The price is understood to be somewhere between 10s. 9d. and 11s. per ton. *Transport*, Dec. 7.

A new contract has been celebrated between the French government and the Messageries Maritimes company, and is now awaiting the approval of the legislature. The old contract was celebrated in 1888 for a period of fifteen years, under which the company undertook that its mail packets should cover 453,215 marine leagues a year, in return for an annual subvention of 12,469,284 francs. According to the new contract, the different lines will be subsidised at different rates per marine league (about 3½ sea miles), viz, the Mediterranean line, 14 francs 80 centimes; Brazil and La Plata line, 17 francs 80 centimes; East Coast of Africa line, 20 francs; and India, China, and Australia line, 32 francs; the average being 26 francs 91 centimes. The object of the new convention is to further extend some of the existing lines, and to increase the speed of the boats in the principal lines by half a knot or a whole knot per hour. The company is to receive no increase of premium for this, but will reap the advantage of prolongation of the contract for another nine years, or until 1912. The company besides relinquishes the subsidy of 878,946 francs now granted to the Brazil and La Plata line, without discontinuing the line, but this sacrifice will prove to be a very small one because the steamers running to South America will have a claim to the navigation bounty, which, while subsidised for the mail service, they do not enjoy.

—The rubber receipts at Mandos in November amounted to 874,375 kilos.

—The reciprocity treaty with the United States terminated on the 1st inst. All American imports will now pay the regular duties.

—We are indebted to Messrs. Quirino Irujo & Co. of "Aux Tuleries," for a New Year's souvenir in the shape of a polka specially written for that well known ship.

—The Rosario exports to Brazil during the month of November were 67,389 bales of hay, 1,415,519 kilos, of wheat, 536,000 kilos, of beans and 556,551 kilos, of flour, the wheat 574,519 kilos, were for Porto Alegre, and all the flour except 2,250 kilos, went to Santos. In the circular from which these figures were taken, 2,000 bales of hay, 4,000 kilos, of beans, and 18,580 kilos, of flour, per *Pazul*, are reported for New York—an evident mistake.

—Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, have launched the *Oryx*, a twin-screw steamer constructed for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and intended to run in that company's line of mail steamers between Liverpool and the eastern and western ports of South America. She is 420 feet in length and 45 feet 6 inches in breadth, and has a gross tonnage of about 5,370. Accommodation will be provided for 440 third-class passengers, a few of whom will be placed in rooms on the main deck forward, and the remainder on the lower deck. *Thorpe*, Dec. 7.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—It is worthy of record, Dr. Ranget Pestana only occupies the position of president of the Banco da Republica because of his love for the republic! It is quite a new thing in banking!

—The customs receipts at Fortaleza, Ceara, last year amounted to 3,240,715\$244, or 769,634\$662 less than in 1892. The receipts of the state *recolheria* for the year were 1,216,951\$321, or 151,498\$983 less than in 1893.

—The December receipts of the Bahia custom-house were 1,983,453\$887, against 1,944,983\$465 in the same month of 1893. The total receipts for the year were 20,575,312\$468, against 19,244,671\$196 in 1893.

—In any comparison of customs receipts with those of preceding years it should not be forgotten, that the currency now received is much depreciated, and that the duties have been considerably increased by *surveys*, etc.

—The executive has opened a supplementary credit of 995,000\$ in most duties in the administration of the postoffice during the year. The negligence and intention to their duties on the part of employees, are not covered by this credit.

—It is reported by telegraph that the December receipts of the Porto Alegre custom-house were 1,026,156\$020, an increase of 344,534\$007 over the same month of last year. The import duties yielded 501,214\$350, on which the surtaxes amounted to 275,499\$722. For the year 1894 the total receipts were 8,309,298\$729, an increase of 2,705,736\$896 over the preceding year.

—In a circular to all the customs inspectors of the country, dated the 5th inst., the minister of finance advises them that all merchandise from the United States covered by the reciprocity treaty of 1891, which had been embarked up to the 31st ult. and is submitted for dispatch before February 28th next, should be taxed according to the provisions of the said reciprocity convention. Great care should be taken to verify the clearance of the merchandise before the 1st inst.

—The list of subscriptions to the new 750,000 loan of the Brazilian province of Espirito Santo will be opened in Paris by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas on the 11th inst., from ten to four o'clock. The loan is designed to meet the expenses of railway construction in the state of Espirito Santo, and English investors, with the example of the Argentine provincial debts before their eyes, are not likely to be very disappointed that this loan has got into French hands. *Financial News*, Dec. 8th.

—A gratifying report is presented by the directors of the London and River Plate Bank, whose dividend has again reached the 15 per cent. level of the years previous to 1890. The net profits, after the usual deductions, amount to 213,760, against 194,740 for 1892-93, and after paying the dividends and bonus, amounting to 15 per cent., and putting 43,760 to the reserve—no more than a third of the liabilities are represented by cash. *Financial News*, Dec. 7th.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 7th, 1895.

Per value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold.	27 d.
do do do in U.S.	45 1/2
do do do at 56.65 per \$100.	44 1/2
do do do at \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold.	18 1/2
do do do at 2 1/2 in Brazilian gold.	8 1/2

Bank rates of exchange official on London today 10 3/8 of present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).

do do do (paper).	35 1/2
do do do in U.S.	50 1/2
Value of \$1.00 (U.S. coin) per \$1.00 in U.S.	20 1/2
Value of £ sterling in U.S.	41 1/2
Value of £ sterling in U.S.	25 1/2

EXCHANGE.

January 7.—New Year's day.

January 8.—The market was very quiet all day. The foreign banks opened at 10 3/8, and this rate remained all day. The Banco Nacional, in the afternoon fixed the rate at 10 1/2 and the legitimate business at this rate. Transactions were done in private paper and approved bills at 10 1/2 to 10 3/8 before closing. The London and Brazilian Bank would draw at 10 1/2 on Head Office. The official rates for the day were 10 1/2 to 10 3/8 on London, 8 1/2 to 8 3/8 on Paris, 8 1/2 to 8 3/8 on Hamburg, and 4 1/2 to 4 3/8 on New York, extremes being 10 1/2 to 10 3/8 on London and 10 1/2 to 10 3/8 on Head Office; buyers of sovereigns offered 25 1/2 but sellers wanted 25 3/8.

January 3.—Foreign banks opened with the official rates at 10 1/2 at the Brazilian Bank, 10 1/2 at the London and River Plate Bank and London and River Plate Bank and 10 1/2 at the Banco Nacional, but the Banco Nacional continued today with the rate at 10 1/2. Later in the day the Brazilian Bank adopted the rate of 10 1/2. Business was done in approved bills at 10 1/2 to 10 3/8. The official rates for the day were 10 1/2 to 10 3/8 on London, 8 1/2 to 8 3/8 on Paris, 8 1/2 to 8 3/8 on Hamburg, and 4 1/2 to 4 3/8 on New York, extremes being 10 1/2 to 10 3/8 on London and 10 1/2 to 10 3/8 on Head Office, and private paper at 10 1/2 to 10 3/8. Sovereigns were quoted at 25 1/2 to 25 3/8.

January 4.—The market opened at the closing rates of yesterday. In the afternoon the Banco Nacional adopted the rate of 10 1/2 and this was the rate the market closed with. Approved bills were at 10 1/2 to 10 3/8. The official rates for the day were 10 1/2 to 10 3/8 on London, 8 1/2 to 8 3/8 on Paris, 8 1/2 to 8 3/8 on Hamburg, and 4 1/2 to 4 3/8 on New York, extremes being 10 1/2 to 10 3/8 on London and 10 1/2 to 10 3/8 on Head Office, and private paper at 10 1/2 to 10 3/8. Sovereigns were quoted at 25 1/2 to 25 3/8.

January 5.—Foreign banks opened with the rate at 10 1/2 and the Banco Nacional followed the rate at 10 1/2. Business was done in private paper and approved bills at 10 1/2 to 10 3/8. The official rates for the day were 10 1/2 to 10 3/8 on London, 8 1/2 to 8 3/8 on Paris, 8 1/2 to 8 3/8 on Hamburg, and 4 1/2 to 4 3/8 on New York, extremes being 10 1/2 to 10 3/8 on London and 10 1/2 to 10 3/8 on Head Office, and private paper at 10 1/2 to 10 3/8. Sovereigns were quoted at 25 1/2 to 25 3/8.

January 7.—The foreign banks opened with the rate at 10 1/2 on London. Business was done with the Banco Nacional at 10 1/2. In the afternoon, rates were much firmer. When the market closed, private paper and approved bills were quoted at 10 1/2 to 10 3/8. The official rates for the day were 10 1/2 to 10 3/8 on London, 8 1/2 to 8 3/8 on Paris, 8 1/2 to 8 3/8 on Hamburg, and 4 1/2 to 4 3/8 on New York, extremes being 10 1/2 to 10 3/8 on London and 10 1/2 to 10 3/8 on Head Office, and private paper at 10 1/2 to 10 3/8. Sovereigns were quoted at 25 1/2 to 25 3/8.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital	£1,500,000
do paid up	750,000
Reserve Fund	500,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

Assets:	
Capital, uncalled	6,666,666\$50
Bills discounted	2,345,315 420
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	9,459,453 920
Head office and branches	2,124,931 310
Securities for loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	1,846,450 440
Securities for accounts current, etc.	2,048,470 000
Surplus accounts	2,124,931 310
Cash	13,331,584 450
	44,676,081\$200

Liabilities:	
Capital subscribed	13,333,333\$330
Deposits in account current, without interest	7,750,242 630
do do do with interest	2,053,103 010
do do do fixed maturity	4,185,591 850
Head office and branches	2,124,931 310
Securities for loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	6,775,330 470
Securities for accounts current, etc.	2,048,470 000
Bills payable	1,846,450 440
	44,676,081\$200

Rio de Janeiro, 5th January, 1895.
For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,
J. Macdonald, Manager.
F. Brand, Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital	£1,500,000
do paid up	750,000
Reserve Fund	500,000

BALANCE SHEET, OF THE RIO BRANCH, 31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

Assets:	
Bills discounted	14,930,850\$0
Bills receivable	6,335,535 510
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	9,459,453 920
Surplus accounts	1,421,723 820
Pledges for loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	3,176,887 930
Cash in current funds	3,176,887 930
	33,200,180\$120

Liabilities:	
Declared capital of this branch	1,500,000\$000
Deposits, fixed maturity and subject to notice	6,335,535 510
Idem, without interest	2,053,103 010
Idem, with interest	4,185,591 850
Securities for loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	6,775,330 470
Securities for accounts current, etc.	2,048,470 000
Bills payable	1,846,450 440
Head office, agencies and branches	6,140,448 390
	33,200,180\$120

E. & O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 7th January, 1895.
For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,
Haviland A. De Lisle, Manager.
Frank Webb, pro Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £100	£5,000,000
do paid up	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	250,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

Assets:	
Capital, uncalled	4,444,444\$40
Bills discounted	1,374,941 350
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	5,104,160 800
Head office and branches	2,124,931 310
Securities for loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	4,785,133 520
Securities for accounts current, etc.	2,048,470 000
Surplus accounts	7,304,714 910
Cash	15,197,051 030
	41,846,708\$70

Liabilities:	
Capital	5,000,000\$000
Deposits in account current, without interest	2,310,000 450
do do do with interest	15,197,051 030
do do do fixed maturity and by bills	4,785,133 520
Securities for advances and on deposits	4,785,133 520
Bills payable	4,785,133 520
do do do	1,846,450 440
do deposited	6,140,448 390
Surplus accounts	5,104,160 800
	41,846,708\$70

E. & O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 4th January, 1895.
For the British Bank of South America, Limited,
Arthur S. Davison, act. Manager.
P. J. Pond, act. Accountant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

Assets:	
Capital, uncalled	4,000,000\$000
Guaranteed accounts	1,616,402 800
Head office, branch and agencies	1,616,402 800
Bills receivable	5,230,838 550
Bills discounted	4,591,201 350
do pledged	1,209,903 350
Securities pledged and on deposit	2,067,808 000
do deposited	5,230,838 550
Cash in current money	22,489,742 648
	57,536,368\$804

Liabilities:	
Capital subscribed	10,000,000\$000
Deposits in account current:	
With interest	7,475,338\$857
Without interest	10,425,102 350
Head office and branches	2,441,141 708
Deposits with fixed maturity	4,738,509 385
Securities pledged and on deposit	1,019,734 880
Surplus accounts	1,738,174 855
	57,536,368\$804

E. & O. E.
Boettger, -Kerk, Directors.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

January 5.	
100 1/2 Sovereigns	23\$000
Appl. of \$100	1,014
do do	1,018
do do	1,018
do do 4 1/2 (gold)	1,225
do do	1,225

Banks	
100 Constructor (opt. to 31st)	18\$000
150 Republica do Brasil	170
300 do do	79
100 Swochana	22\$000
50 do do	93 500
50 do (opt. to 31st February)	118
V. Ferreira Sepuchy	11 500
248 do do	11

Hypothecary bills.

16 Fidelidade	115\$000
200 Banal Industrial	230
150 Concórdia	120
30 S. Lázaro	150
50 Loteria Nacional	97
100 Melhoramentos no Brasil	41

Debentures

100 E. F. Leopoldina (100\$ 4 1/2)	24\$000
100 Sovereigns	22\$910
100 1/2 do do	22 900
3 Aplices 5 1/2	1,000
31 do do 4 1/2 (gold)	1,225
7 do do (gold)	7,215

Banks

200 Republica do Brasil	171
100 Swochana	22\$000
33 do do	93 500

Debentures

200 Banco de Credito Mobil.	24\$000
200 do do	34 500

Hypothecary Bills

185 Banco C. R. Minas	93\$000
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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th January, 1895.

Exports.

Coffee.—Little animation continues to exist in the market, the consequence is that very little business is done, caused still by the irregular traffic on the Central Railway. Sales for the last week amounted to about 60,000 bags and Santos, advices are that the market still continues very quiet. Receipts for the last week have been about 60,000 bags and prices continue nominal.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States	
Jan. 3 New York Coleridge	44,428
Europe	
Jan. 2 Hamburg Caravelles	1,510
Elsewhere	
Jan. 2 Montevideo Dardogne	15
do Buenos Aires do	40
do Cape do Olho Koon	3,600
do Santos do	100
Brokers quotations are per 100 lbs.	
No. 1 per arroba	108\$94
No. 2 per arroba	108\$13

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Total
Receipts	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	7,968
Shipments	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	7,968
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Imports.

Codfish.—This market received during last week 4,065 barrels per *Patagonia* from Hamburg, prices being 41\$ to 43\$ per barrel and half barrels were quoted at 37\$00.

Bear.—Receipts were 314 cases per *Patagonia* and 6,075 per *Carl Phil* from Hamburg, 334 cases per *Baren Glanis* from Lisbon.

Prices were quoted at:

Guinness Stout	16\$000—16\$500
Danish Cattle case	5\$ 000—5\$ 000
Crysal	7\$ 000—7\$ 000
Einbeck	7\$ 000—7\$ 000

Flour.—Receipts of this article were small, being 4,000 barrels per *Catania* and 3,500 per *Bethesda* from New York.

Quotations were:

Richmond 1st	21\$000—21\$000
do do	nominal
Baltimore 1st	21\$ 000—21\$ 000
do do	21\$ 000—21\$ 000
Western and Interior	21\$ 000—21\$ 000
Trise	nominal
River Plate	18\$ 000—18\$ 000
City Mills	20\$ 000—20\$ 000

Butter.—Supplies were 1,075 cases per *Cordoba*, 2028 cases per *Entre Rio* from Havre, 2 cases per *Clyde* and 39 cases per *D. Pedro* from Buenos Aires. During the last week prices were quoted at:

Demigny 1st (small tin)	23\$100—23\$100
do do (assorted tins)	23\$ 100—23\$ 100
do do (large tins)	23\$ 100—23\$ 100
J. Lepelletier (assorted tin)	23\$ 100—23\$ 100
do do (large tins)	23\$ 100—23\$ 100
Grand Freres (assorted tin)	1\$ 800—1\$ 800
Anatole (assorted tin)	1\$ 800—1\$ 800
Danish, according to assortment	1\$ 800—1\$ 800
Italian A. Facchini (assorted)	1\$ 800—1\$ 800
do Eagle	1\$ 800—1\$ 800
American (assorted tin)	1\$ 800—1\$ 800
Different marks (French)	1\$ 800—1\$ 800

Lard.—For the last week receipts were 2,000 bbls. per *City of Montreal*, 2,500 per *Bethesda* from New York, also 300 per *Indoan* and 200 per *Rio Pardo*, coastwise; quotations were at 740 to 760 reis for P. S. George mark and 700 to 720 reis for other marks.

Rosin.—Receipts to hand were 2,700 bbls. per *City of Montreal*, 250 bbls. per *Southard Hulbert* from New York, prices being, for the week, at 14\$ to 14\$ per barrel.

Corn.—The receipts in this market were 11,543 bags per *Glenmarquis* from Montevideo, 4,888 per *Pelotas*, 2,090 per *Chinese Prince*, and 14,444 per *Mary McArthur*, all from the River Plate; besides this there were also 438 bags per *Indoan*, 43 per *Rio Pardo* and 1,792 per *Indoan*, coastwise. This article was quoted at 2800 to 2850 per case.

Cement.—Receipts to hand since last report are 6,500 barrels per *Carl Phil* from Hamburg, prices being:

White Brothers	no stock
Knight Beven and Struge	13\$—14\$
Other English marks	13\$—14\$
German	13\$—14\$
Holique	13\$—14\$
Joseph Lumay	13\$—14\$

Kerosene.—Up to date, receipts of this article amount to 15,600 cases per *City of Montreal*, 15,000 per *Southard Hulbert*, from New York; prices were quoted at 7\$ to 7\$50 per case.

Bran.—Receipts were only 550 bags per *Glenmarquis* from Montevideo, and quotations were 38\$00 to 38\$50 per bag.

Hay.—Up to date, receipts were 10 bales per *Chinese Prince*, from the River Plate, which were quoted at 8\$ to 9\$ reis per kilo.

American Pine.—This market received since last report, 416,370 feet per *Southard Hulbert* and 235,612 per *City of Montreal*, from New York, quoted at 190 to 200 reis per foot. This article is firm.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts.

Spruce Pine.—Receipts came to 536,500 feet per *Gotha* and 775,861 per *J. L. Harway*, from Quebec, at 70\$000 per case.

Rice.—During the last week receipts were 300 bags per *Patagonia* from Hamburg; 13,918 bags per *Hercules* and 30,336 per *Rydalmire*. Quotations were at 11\$500 to 12\$ per bag.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY.

CARDIFF.—Gr. bk

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 1.

TALCAHUANO—Ger ship *Ben Veitika*; 1497 tons; J. Wacker; ballast.
 RANGON—Ger ship *Caroline*; 1006 tons; Johan Gotting; ballast.
 NEW CASTLE—Br ship *East Lothian*; 1998 tons; W. Farland; ballast.
 MONTEVIDEO—Amer bk *Mabel Jordan*; 819 tons; J. W. Ballant; ballast.

JAN. 2.

ALAGOA BAY—Br bk *Oh Kew Boon*; 841 tons; Walter A. German; coffee.

JAN. 4.

HABRADO—Amer bk *Bunny Dove*; 245 tons; C. Burgess; ballast.

PORT ADELAIDE—Br ship *Mount Carmel*; 1595 tons; A. Livingston; ballast.

JAN. 5.

ST. THOMAS—Nor bk *Jania Capri*; 400 tons; Ch. King; ballast.

JAN. 6.

HABRADO—Nor bk *Hambigra*; 472 tons; G. Kiestensen; ballast.

HOBART TOWN—Br bk *Lumbermen's Lassie*; 983 tons; J. Stewart; ballast.

JAN. 7.

BUENOS AIRES—Nor bk *Clear*; 1997 tons; O. J. Christensen; ballast.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

JANUARY 1.

HAVRE—Fr ste *Entre Rios*; 24 ds.
 LA PLATA—Br ste *Chinese Prince*; 30 ds; Quayle, Davidson & Co.

SANTOS—Br ste *Trent*; 30 hrs.; Royal Mail Co.
 IMBETIBA—Fr ste *Caravelles*; 1 d.

JAN. 2.

WELLINGTON—Br ste *Gothic*; 30 ds; Wilson Sons & Co.
 MONTEVIDEO—Ger ste *Pelotas*; 5 ds; Edward Johnston & Co.

VICTORIA DA ILHA GRANDE—Nor ste *Sif Berger*; 2 ds.

JAN. 3.

GENOA—Ital ste *Las Palmas*; 24 ds; Max. Nothmann & Co.

RIVER PLATE VIA ILHA GRANDE—Fr ste *Equateur*; 7 ds; Messageries Maritimes.

SANTOS—Ger ste *Tijuna*; 18 ds; Edward Johnston & Co.

JAN. 4.

MIDDLESBROUGH—Br ste *Navigation*; W. Sampson & Co.

GRNOA—Ital ste *Luizitania*; 23 ds; Jac. mo. de Vincenzi & Filho.

JAN. 5.

RIVER PLATE VIA ILHA GRANDE—Fr ste *Béarn*; 9 ds; Karl Valis & Co.

RIVER PLATE VIA ILHA GRANDE—Fr ste *Magdalena*; 9 ds; Royal Mail Co.

SANTOS—Aust ste *Beretta*; 26 ds; Rombauer & Co.

JAN. 6.

ANTWERP—Br ste *Flaxman*; 36 ds; Norton Megaw & Co.

VALPARAISO—Br ste *Phidias*; 31 ds; Norton Megaw & Co.

BUENOS AIRES VIA ILHA GRANDE—Br ste *Gordon Castle*; 21 ds; L. Grandt.

SANTOS—Br ste *Namoth*; 18 ds.; Norton Megaw & Co.

ARACAJU—Nor ste *Norik*; 6 ds; Queiroz Morais & Co.

JAN. 7.

FIUMI—Aust ste *Deak*; 5 ds; Rombauer & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

JANUARY 1.

RIVER PLATE—Br ste *Clyde*; A. E. Bell; sundries.

JAN. 2.

SOUTHAMPTON—Br ste *Trent*; Exham; sundries.

HAVRE—Fr ste *Caravelles*; Hays; sundries.

RIVER PLATE—Fr ste *Dardogne*; Fournier; sundries.

SANTOS—Ger ste *Kala*; H. Hahagen; sundries.

—Ger ste *Patagonia*; J. G. von Holtz; sundries.

JAN. 3.

LONDON—Br ste *Gothic*; Kidley; sundries and coffee.

BORDAUX—Fr ste *Equateur*; Larigue; sundries.

NEW YORK—Br ste *Coleridge*; coffee.

PARANAGU—Nor ste *Sif Berger*; A. Pedersen; ballast.

RIO GRANDE—Br ste *Froja*; J. Brown; sundries.

SANTOS—Ger ste *Corrientes*; N. Meyer; sundries.

JAN. 4.

VICTORIA VIA SANTOS—Ital ste *Las Palmas*; M. Motta; sundries.

SANTOS—Fr ste *Cordeba*; A. Thomas; ballast.

JAN. 5.

SOUTHAMPTON—Br ste *Magdalena*; H. C. Rigaud; sundries.

HAMBURG—Ger ste *Tijuna*; Lauerhaun; sundries.

SANTOS—Br ste *Bezzel*; A. Alcott; ballast.

—Br ste *Severn*; J. W. Reid; coffee.

JAN. 6.

MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES—Br ste *Belucia*; O. Augard; sundries.

ARACAJU—Br ste *Pilcomayo*; W. Willadge; ballast.

SANTOS—Ital ste *Luizitania*; J. Demetrio; sundries.

JAN. 7.

MARSEILLES—Fr ste *Bearn*; Iperit; coffee and sundries.

List of sailing vessels at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro 6th January, 1895.

NAME	Tons	Master	Entered	From	Consignees	Destinations
American						
bk Baltimore	696	North	Nov. 25	Baltimore	Levering & Co.	Baltimore
bk Amy	655	Blackford	Dec. 4	Baltimore	Levering & Co.	Baltimore
bk Moses H. Tower	625	Fretas	8	Cape Verde	To order	To order
bk Frances	647	Thompson	13	Baltimore	Wilson & Co.	Wilson & Co.
bk White Wings	634	Davison	13	Baltimore	Wilson & Co.	Wilson & Co.
bk D. Pedro II	625	Higgins	13	Baltimore	Wilson & Co.	Wilson & Co.
bk Lillian	597	Wiley	13	New York	Watts, Ritchie & Co.	Watts, Ritchie & Co.
bk Mouravia	447	Kane	27	Baltimore	V. W. Guimarães & Co.	V. W. Guimarães & Co.
bk Dona	520	Homer	27	Baltimore	Wilson & Co.	Wilson & Co.
ship City of Montreal	1117	Oreene	2	New York	To order	To order
bk C. Southard Hobart	1036	Stonhard	5	New York	To order	To order
ship Alameda	1400	Otis	5	do	do	do
Argentine						
bk Bartholomew	435	Silva	July 19	Itajahy	Santos, Alben & Co.	Santos, Alben & Co.
bk Belgium	660	K. Rten	Nov. 30	Paranaguá	To order	To order
bk Marcos	572	Barros	Dec. 9	Montevideo	P. Pedesla & Filho	P. Pedesla & Filho
bk Luzia Cascaes	142	Arenas	13	S. João Barr	Chaparro & Co.	Chaparro & Co.
Austrian						
bk Josef	490	Bras	Dec. 8	Marseilles	C. F. Keller & Co.	Santos.
British						
ship Drumrock	2919	Baily	Oct. 13	Cadiff	Wilson Sons & Co.	S. Francisco, D.
ship Lumbermen's Lassie	975	Stewart	Nov. 1	Brunswick	F. P. Passos	do
bk Fanenoth	947	Ross	3	Bangor	John Moore & Co.	do
ship Cumberland	726	Irving	3	New-Port	John Moore & Co.	do
bk Seil Wyn	137	Jones	4	Rangon	Large Imira	do
ship Lizzie Burrill	184	Rice	17	Rangon	Petrar, Sobrinho & Co.	do
bk Cambisethan	1367	Hughes	17	Bangkok	Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	do
ship Annie Mand	1993	Locke	19	Cadiff	To order	To order
ship Balaklava	1078	Stonhard	19	Rangon	Brazilian Coal Co.	do
bk Simlawa	1067	Gardner	20	do	Fernaz, Sobrinho & Co.	do
ship Royal Alice	1192	Rangon	20	do	Norton, Megaw & Co.	do
bk Shuter	1174	Trovax	20	do	John Moore & Co.	do
bk Dundale	1174	Trovax	20	do	Watson, Ritchie & Co.	do
bk Auriga	859	Richard	20	Cadiff	Levering & Co.	do
ship Favourite	1464	Trunk	20	do	Wilson Sons & Co.	do
bk John Gambles	1464	Trunk	20	do	Watson, Ritchie & Co.	do
bk Cosmopolita	498	Thomas	29	Manchester	Walter Christensen & Co.	do
bk Pelicano	1472	Ottens	30	Newcastle	Max. Nothmann & Co.	do
ship Tweeddale	1472	Hentze	30	Bangkok	Wilson Sons & Co.	do
ship Pythome	1798	Andrad	30	Cadiff	Fernaz, Sobrinho & Co.	do
bk Hele	220	Coon	6	Puebluco	Brazilian Coal Co.	do
bk Sam Mendel	591	Stenders	9	Cadiff	Assumpção & Co.	do
bk Castor	1951	Lewis	12	Newcastle	F. F. Oeste de Minas	do
bk Parthenia	749	Daves	13	Cadiff	Quayle, Davidson & Co.	do
ship Newman Hall	1340	Daves	13	Cadiff	Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	do
sch Western Belle	181	Johnson	13	do	Brazilian Coal Co.	do
ship Royal Forth	2388	Cooper	15	Hull	P. S. Nicolson & Co.	do
ship Leslie Runt	1325	Alc. Lachlin	15	New-York	Gas Co.	do
bk King Alfred	1240	Griffiths	19	Rangon	Watson, Ritchie & Co.	do
bk Ancon	1334	Blagdon	22	New-Port	To order	To order
bk Super	1369	Williams	24	Rangon	Large Imira	do
bk Most v. Don	1028	Evans	24	Rangon	Petrar, Sobrinho & Co.	do
bk Cousy of Anglesen	789	Lenis	25	do	Herman Stoltz & Co.	do
bk Noddleburn	1023	Alam	25	Rangon	To order	To order
bk Janet Court	928	Harver	25	do	Messageries Maritimes	do
ship Largimore	1780	Spencer	25	Cadiff	Gas Imiras	do
ship Stanley	2702	Edget	25	do	G. C. G. e Industria	do
ship Dominica	2276	Meredith	25	Hull	To order	To order
bk James L. Harvey	238	Grant	26	Quebec	R. J. Hardist	do
bk Antigua	733	Stoner	27	Brunswick	Brazilian Coal Co.	do
bk Mentor	393	Griffiths	27	Cadiff	Gas Co.	do
bk Kirtick	753	Casson	28	do	To order	To order
ship Zulika	1094	Chalmers	28	Bangkok	Wilson Sons & Co.	do
ship C. Roddell	2404	W. Wilson	30	Hull	Gas Co.	do
bk Glenora	489	Land	31	Montevideo	To order	To order
bk Darwin	500	Thomas	31	New-Port	Messageries Maritimes	do
ship Mouravia	1459	Duff	3	Cadiff	To order	To order
bk Mary M. Master	590	Phillips	3	Montevideo	Petrar, Sobrinho & Co.	do
bk Rydalmer	1240	Bernard	4	Rangon	P. S. Nicolson & Co.	do
sch Mignonne	139	Gauthier	5	Gaspe	Norton Megaw & Co.	do
bk Fort Carlisle	1828	Hand	5	Rangon	do	do
Danish						
bk Wilhelmine	842	Niedfar	Nov. 20	Londres	Walter Christiansen & Co.	do
bk Olga	991	Schmidt	Dec. 13	Panama	C. G. C. e Industria	do
bk Danir	1064	Nelson	Jan. 9	Aracaj	Chr. Heckscher & Co.	do
bn Union	140	Antensen	Jan. 9	Hamburg	Walter Christiansen & Co.	do
Dutch						
bk Harmonie	151	Sukken	Dec. 14	do	C. Com. Nacional	do
German						
bn Adler	251	Stuenkel	Oct. 28	S. Fco. do Sul	Santos, Alben & Co.	do
bk Marco Polo	1530	Schwendel	Nov. 16	Cadiff	Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	do
bk Kosmos	1280	Engel	16	Amwerp	Walter, Christiansen & Co.	do
bk Frieda Malin	1797	Staben	27	Cadiff	Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	do
bk Josefa	813	Hennicke	27	Swansea	do	do
bk Meteor	598	Neimann	Dec. 2	Cadiff	Brazilian Coal Co.	do
bk Othmarscher	1700	Sadler	12	do	Max. Nothmann & Co.	do
bk John	1335	Neira	12	do	To order	To order
bk Olga	520	Kaufmann	14	Amcaj	Walter, Christiansen & Co.	do
bk Fritz von der Lanken	885	Heydmann	14	Cadiff	Souza Alves & Co.	do
bk Götting	753	Rimpf	24	Cadiff	G. C. G. e Industria	do
ship Fritz Reuter	1475	Hansen	24	do	Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	do
ship Charles Dickens	1321	Schitt	24	do	Wilson Sons & Co.	do
bk Brillant	1161	Kossal	Jan. 1	do	do	do
Italian						
bk Giuseppe Cappadota	617	Hariello	Dec. 30	Marseilles	To order	To order
Norwegian						
bn Solvica	226	Andersen	May 4	Alacanz	To order	To order
ship Heldm	136	Hansen	Nov. 15	Sunderland	Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	do
bn Argon	150	Enbolhanse	15	Rio Grande	To order	To order
bn Marinha	472	Kristensen	25	Amwerp	C. G. C. e Industria	do
ship Samhold	1300	Hole	25	Panama	To order	To order
bk Crest	1027	Christofersen	25	Cadiff	Brazilian Coal Co.	do
bk Poseidon	2654	Hansen	29	do	Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	do
bk Bracka	1125	Leyensen	Dec. 29	New Castle	Large Imira	do
bk Leide	347	Jensen	23	Kiansford	Chr. Heckscher & Co.	do
bn Frode	394	Kindsen	23	Aracaj	To order	To order
bn Fred	260	Hansen	23	do	To order	To order
ship Phos	1532	Johnston	23	Cadiff	Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	do
bk Prince Arthur	1556	Paude	27	Newport	Royal Mail Co.	do
bk Rucal	339	Forsen	27	Hamburg	To order	To order
bk Carl Pehl	671	Olsen	30	do	Herm. Stechs & Co.	do
bk Angot	381	Mahliesen	30	Wishy	To order	To order
bk Hirota	499	Torjisen	31	Rangon	do	do
Portuguese						
bk Agnes	630	Snares	Nov. 28	Oporto	To order	To order
bk Nova Unia	393	Fernandes	Dec. 13	do	J. A. G. Santos & Co.	do
Swedish						
bk Lord Palmerston	400	Johnston	Nov. 30	Westerville	F. P. Passos	do
bk Robert	319	Fox	Dec. 4	Hudikswall	Chr. Heckscher & Co.	do
ship Carl Hendrik	1065	Evansson	25	Cadiff	Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.	do
bk Harmonia	465	Lundberg	30	Nordkoping	C. G. C. e Industria	do

N. B. The letter D on the margin indicates that the ship has been despatched.

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STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.
TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
Jan. 15	Danube	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 15	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

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three times per month.
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G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

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" River Plate
" China, Japan
" Australia

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accepted.

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Rio — Antwerp, Bremen,	500 Marks.	140\$000
" — Vigo,	500	130\$000
" — Lisbon,	500	120\$000

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and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
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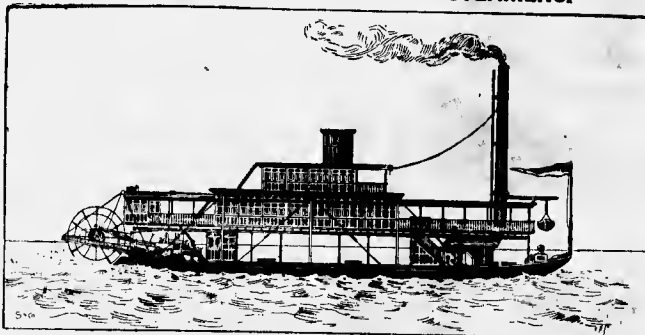
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